

AREA AND POPULATION

IMMIGRATION.

Immigrant Arrivals in 1914.—The decline noted last year in the number of immigrant arrivals, and which was due to depression of trade and the general financial stringency, continued during the earlier part of 1914; but the outbreak of the European war at the end of July and beginning of August took immediate effect in further arresting the tide of immigration. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915, the number of immigrant arrivals was only 144,789, as compared with 384,878 in 1914. Of the total number of immigrants in 1914-15, 43,276, or 30 p.c., came from the United Kingdom, 59,779, or 41 p.c., came from the United States, and 41,734, or 29 p.c., came from other countries. The reduction, as compared with 1913-14, of immigrants from the United Kingdom was 99,346, or 69 p.c., and of immigrants from the United States 47,751, or 44 p.c. For the calendar year 1914 the total number of immigrant arrivals was 168,930, including 49,879 from the United Kingdom, 68,659 from the United States and 50,392 from other countries.

Quality of Immigrants.—Since the beginning of the century, and especially within the last ten years, regulations have been in force excluding from Canada immigrants physically, mentally and morally unfit. There has therefore been not only an increase in the number of arrivals, but the general standard of quality as regards the class of immigrants settling in Canada has greatly improved. In Table 33 will be found the number of rejections upon arrival and of deportations after admission of intending immigrants, by principal causes of rejection and deportation, for the years 1903 to 1914. Table 34 shows the number by nationalities of deportations after admission and includes a column giving the number of immigrants to every person deported. In comparing the figures in this column, account should be taken of the total number of immigrants for each nationality, as the proportion for small numbers would not be maintained for large numbers.

Juvenile Immigration.—The Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes reports that in 1914-15, 1,899 children were received in Canada through 15 different agencies and were placed in foster homes or situations. Applications for the services of these children remain largely in excess of the supply, as appears from Table 35. This shows the number of British Juvenile immigrants—not members of families—and the number of applications for their services received by the various agencies during the fiscal years 1901 to 1915. Altogether about 77,000 children have been placed out in Canada since the organization of this class of immigration in 1868. Of the total, about 25,900 have come from the Dr. Barnardo Homes.

Oriental Immigration.—Tables 38 and 39 relate to Chinese immigration and give a record of such immigration since 1886 and the number of Chinese in Canada at the Censuses of 1901 and 1911. In 1885, owing to the heavy influx of Chinese into Canada, legislation (48-49 Vict. c. 71) was passed providing that thereafter Chinese of the labouring classes be required as a condition of their entry into the